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EXAMINER	
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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/986,248	BELKNAP ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Dennis G. Bonshock	2173	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *16 October 2007*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-3,6-10,13-15,18-23,25-29,31,32 and 34-36* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-3, 6-10, 13-15, 18-23, 25-29, 31-32, and 34-36* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

Final Rejection

Response to Amendment

1. It is hereby acknowledged that the following papers have been received and placed on record in the file: Amendment as received on 10-16-2007.

2. Claims 1-36 have been examined.

Status of Claims:

3. Claims 1-3, 6-10, 13-15, 18-23, 25-29, and 34-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Halpern et al., Patent Number 6,282,711, hereinafter Halpern, applicants admitted prior art in the "Background of the Invention" section pages 1-4, hereinafter AAPA, and Jones et al., Patent Number 7,099,950, hereinafter Jones.

5. Claims 31 and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Halpern, Feinman, patent #6,075,943, and applicants admitted prior art in the "Background of the Invention" section pages 1-4, hereinafter AAPA.

6. Claims 4, 5, 11, 12, 16, 17, 24, 30, and 33 have been cancelled by the applicant.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

7. Claims 6, 8, 18, 27, and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in

the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. Specifically the specification does provide support for the order not necessarily being the order they are received from the server, but not the specifics of the negative limitation of "the second order is not dictated by a first order of receipt of objects".

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-3, 6-10, 13-15, 18-23, 25-29, and 34-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Halpern et al., Patent Number 6,282,711, hereinafter Halpern, applicants admitted prior art in the "Background of the Invention" section pages 1-4, hereinafter AAPA, and Jones et al., Patent Number 7,099,950, hereinafter Jones.

3. With regard to claim 1, which teaches a method of requesting and processing a plurality of objects from a server, comprising: receiving a response message from the server, the response message containing the plurality of objects packed into the response message, Halpern teaches, in column 3, line 61 though column 4, line 5 and column 6, lines 1-28, the client receiving a package from the server containing the plurality of selected objects. With regard to claim 1, further teaching automatically unpacking the plurality of objects contained in the response message for display on the

web page., Halpern teaches, in column 6, lines 44-64, in column 4, lines 14-19, and column 4, line 66 through column 5, line 5, an automatic unpacking of objects, that doesn't require user interaction, where the process takes place over a network, through a user interface, for display on a web browser.

Halpern teaches requests sent to the server for a plurality of objects (see column 3, lines 16-38 and column 5, lines 5-51), he however doesn't specifically specify if the requests are sent individually for each object or as packed request. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Halpern to provide the user with the option of sending the request to the server as either a single package or as a plurality of packages, similar to how Halpern offers the transfer of data between the server and the client (see column 3, line 61 through column 4, line 9 and in column 6, lines 17-28). One would have been motivated to make such a combination because in the bi-directional transfer system of Halpern, it would be beneficial, in terms of time saved in the case of lost objects, to provide the same optional packeting of objects in the client to server transfer.

With regard to claim 1, further teaching requesting a plurality of objects from the server, Halpern teaches, in column 3, lines 16-38 and in column 5, lines 5-51, a user selecting a plurality of objects from a server, but doesn't specifically teach the specifics of the searching. With regard to claim 1, further teaching searching in a data network for an information element based upon a search criteria , AAPA teaches a communication of requests and responses between a client and a server through the user of a browser (see column 3, lines 1-15), similar to that of Halpern (see column 4,

line 54 through column 5, line 5), but further specifies, on page 3, lines 1-4, searching in a network for occurrences of various types of information including text graphics, etc. With regard to claim 1, further teaching receiving from at least one server search results displayable on a web page comprising a list identifying occurrences of the information element, AAPA teaches, on page 3, lines 4-9, a server upon receiving a search request returning to a client a webpage including results of the search, including a list of text items or graphical images describing the search hits. With regard to claim 1, further teaching wherein at least some of said occurrences of the information element identify objects; generating for each identified object, a request to at least on server fro obtaining respective objects, AAPA teaches, on page 3, lines 10-15, some of the returned search results being graphical thumbnail images representing files (objects), where the browser then requests the objects. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Halpern and AAPA to combine the packager of data objects, of Halpern with the search system of AAPA. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because packaging the requests for objects into a one or more packaged requests (see column 3, lines 62-66), as is done in Halpern, provides an efficient means for transmitting large amount of data in combined streams.

Halpern and AAPA, however, don't explicitly teach opening a server session prior to the search request and closing the server session after receiving the response. Jones teaches, a system in which a client requests specifies an identifier for a search on a server and receives a response (see column 5, lines 26-30), similar to that of

Halpern and AAPA, but further teaches initiating a connection between the client and server forming the session and after completion of the request response cycle, terminating the session (see column 2, lines 52-63). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Halpern, AAPA, and Jones before him at the time the invention was made to modify server query system of Halpern and AAPA to include the session initiation and termination, as did Jones. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this allows the client to set up distinct times to use the severs services and maintain the networked connection.

4. With regard to claims 2, 14 and 26, which teach decompressing the plurality of unpacked objects, Halpern teaches, in column 6, lines 44-64, the automatic decompression of the transferred objects.

5. With regard to claims 3 and 15, which teach decompressing the plurality of unpacked objects automatically in response to receiving the response message, Halpern teaches, in column 6, lines 44-64, the automatic decompression of the transferred objects.

6. With regard to claims 6, 7, 18, 19, and 27, Halpern and AAPA teach a system for the transfer of multiple objects between a server and a client and outputting a plurality of unpacked objects for display on a browser of the client (see column 6, lines 1-67 of Halpern and page 3, lines 5-15 of AAPA), but doesn't specifically teach outputting the objects in and second order dictated in the response message, not dictated by order of receipt / different from the first order.

Jones teaches, a system in which a client requests specifies an identifier for a search on a server and receives a response (see column 5, lines 26-30), similar to that of Halpern and AAPA, but further teaches returning responses from the server in a different order than the order of requests, while including a serial number as well as an id number with the responses thereby allowing for reordering at the client (see column 11, lines 40-52). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Halpern, AAPA, and Jones before him at the time the invention was made to modify server query system of Halpern and AAPA to include the non-dependent upon request response ordering, as did Jones. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this allows for further utilization of the networks resources, allowing for ready bits of information to be transmitted when they are ready in any order.

7. With regard to claim 8, which teaches a method of transferring a plurality of objects from a server to a client comprising: receiving a request from the client for the plurality of objects, Halpern teaches, in column 6, lines 1-5, the request for a plurality of objects. With regard to claim 8, further teaching retrieving the plurality of requested objects from one or more object stores, Halpern teaches, in column 5, lines 49-55 and in column 6, lines 1-5, the server retrieving the requested objects from a component pool. With regard to claim 8, further teaching automatically packing the retrieved plurality of objects into a response message, Halpern teaches, in column 5, lines 49-55 and in column 6, lines 1-15, the server retrieving the requested objects from a component pool and forms a customized non-binging set of files. With regard to claim

8, further teaching transmitting the response message to the client, Halpern teaches, in column 6, lines 17-19, the executable prepared by the packager being transmitted over a network to the client.

Halpern teaches requests sent to the server for a plurality of objects (see column 3, lines 16-38 and column 5, lines 5-51), he however doesn't specifically specify if the requests are sent individually for each object or as packed request. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Halpern to provide the user with the option of sending the request to the server as package of a plurality of objects, similar to how Halpern offers the transfer of data between the server and the client (see column 3, line 61 through column 4, line 9 and in column 6, lines 17-28). One would have been motivated to make such a combination because in the bi-directional transfer system of Halpern, it would be beneficial, in terms of time saved in the case of lost objects, to provide the same optional packeting of objects in the client to server transfer.

Halpern and AAPA teach a system for the transfer of multiple objects between a server and a client and outputting a plurality of unpacked objects for display on a browser of the client (see column 6, lines 1-67 of Halpern and page 3, lines 5-15 of AAPA), but doesn't specifically teach outputting the objects in and second order dictated in the response message, not dictated by order of receipt / different from the first order. Jones teaches, a system in which a client requests specifies an identifier for a search on a server and receives a response (see column 5, lines 26-30), similar to that of Halpern and AAPA, but further teaches returning responses from the server in a

different order than the order of requests, while including a serial number as well as an id number with the responses thereby allowing for reordering at the client (see column 11, lines 40-52). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Halpern, AAPA, and Jones before him at the time the invention was made to modify server query system of Halpern and AAPA to include the non-dependent upon request response ordering, as did Jones. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this allows for further utilization of the networks resources, allowing for ready bits of information to be transmitted when they are ready in any order.

With regard to claim 8, further teaching the plurality of objects being occurrences of an information element provided as a search criteria in a data network, Halpern and Jones teach, in column 3, lines 16-38 and in column 5, lines 5-51 (of Halpern), a user selecting a plurality of objects from a server, but doesn't specifically teach the specifics of the searching. AAPA teaches a communication of requests and responses between a client and a server through the user of a browser (see column 3, lines 1-15), similar to that of Halpern (see column 4, line 54 through column 5, line 5), but further specifies, on page 3, lines 2-4, 7-10, and 13-15, searching, in a server network, for occurrences of various types of information, and displaying in the web page in response to the search text and/or thumbnail images (objects), representing the actual file. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Halpern, Jones, and AAPA to combine the packager of data objects, of Halpern and Jones with the search system of AAPA. One would have been motivated to make such a combination

because packaging the requests for objects into a one or more packaged requests (see column 3, lines 62-66), as is done in Halpern, provides an efficient means for transmitting large amount of data in combined streams.

8. With regard to claims 9, 21, and 29, which teach automatically compressing the retrieved plurality of requested objects prior to packing the objects into the response message, Halpern teaches, in column 3, line 61 through column 4, line 5, the step of compressing and packaging the files together before transfer.

9. With regard to claims 10 and 22, which teaches automatically compressing the response message prior to transmitting the response message to the client, Halpern teaches, in column 3, line 61 through column 4, line 5, the step of compressing and packaging the files together before transfer.

10. With regard to claim 13, which teaches a client processor, comprising: a communications module configured for receiving a response message from the server, the response message containing the plurality of objects packed into the response message, Halpern teaches, in column 3, line 61 though column 4, line 5 and column 6, lines 1-28, the client receiving a package from the server containing the plurality of selected objects. With regard to claim 13, further teaching automatically unpacking the plurality of objects contained in the response message, Halpern teaches, in column 6, lines 44-64, and in column 4, lines 14-19, an automatic unpacking of objects that doesn't require user interaction. With regard to claim 13, further teaching a browser coupled to the unpacking module, configured to present the plurality of unpacked

objects to a user, Halpern further teaches, in column 4, line 54 through column 5, line 5, providing a display of the transfer system through the use of a browser.

Halpern teaches requests sent to the server for a plurality of objects (see column 3, lines 16-38 and column 5, lines 5-51), he however doesn't specifically specify if the requests are sent individually for each object or as packed request. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Halpern to provide the user with the option of sending the request to the server as package of a plurality of packages, similar to how Halpern offers the transfer of data between the server and the client (see column 3, line 61 through column 4, line 9 and in column 6, lines 17-28). One would have been motivated to make such a combination because in the bi-directional transfer system of Halpern, it would be beneficial, in terms of time saved in the case of lost objects, to provide the same optional packeting of objects in the client to server transfer.

With regard to claim 13, further teaching the plurality of objects being occurrences of an information element provided as a search criteria in a data network, Halpern teaches, in column 3, lines 16-38 and in column 5, lines 5-51, a user selecting a plurality of objects from a server, but doesn't specifically teach the specifics of the searching. AAPA teaches a communication of requests and responses between a client and a server through the user of a browser (see column 3, lines 1-15), similar to that of Halpern (see column 4, line 54 through column 5, line 5), but further specifies, on page 3, lines 2-4, 7-10, and 13-15, searching, in a server network, for occurrences of various types of information, and displaying in the web page in response to the search

request, resulting thumbnail images (objects) selectable to obtain the actual file. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Halpern and AAPA to combine the packager of data objects, of Halpern with the search system of AAPA. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because packaging the requests for objects into a one or more packaged requests (see column 3, lines 62-66), as is done in Halpern, provides an efficient means for transmitting large amount of data in combined streams, such as in the request of a plurality items from a server, and the providing of results from the request.

Halpern and AAPA however don't explicitly teach opening a server session prior to the search request and closing the server session after receiving the response. Jones teaches, a system in which a client requests specifies an identifier for a search on a server and receives a response (see column 5, lines 26-30), similar to that of Halpern and AAPA, but further teaches initiating a connection between the client and server forming the sessions and after completion of the request response cycle, terminating the session (see column 2, lines 52-63). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Halpern, AAPA, and Jones before him at the time the invention was made to modify server query system of Halpern and AAPA to include the session initiation and termination, as did Jones. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this allows the client to set up distinct times to use the severs services and maintain the networked connection.

11. With regard to claim 20, which teaches a server processor comprising: a module configured to receiving a request from the client for the plurality of objects, Halpern

teaches, in column 6, lines 1-5, the request for a plurality of objects. With regard to claim 20, further teaching a processor configured for unpacking the plurality of requested objects, Halpern teaches, in column 3, lines 28-34 and column 5, lines 49-55, processing configured to unpack the plurality of requested elements. With regard to claim 20, further teaching a module configured to automatically packing the retrieved plurality of objects into a response message, Halpern teaches, in column 5, lines 49-55 and in column 6, lines 1-15, the server retrieving the requested objects from a component pool and forms a customized non-binging set of files. With regard to claim 20, further teaching a module configured to transmit the response message to the client, Halpern teaches, in column 6, lines 17-19, the executable prepared by the packager being transmitted over a network to the client.

Halpern teaches requests sent to the server for a plurality of objects (see column 3, lines 16-38 and column 5, lines 5-51), he however doesn't specifically specify if the requests are sent individually for each object or as packed request. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Halpern to provide the user with the option of sending the request to the server as package of a plurality of objects, similar to how Halpern offers the transfer of data between the server and the client (see column 3, line 61 through column 4, line 9 and in column 6, lines 17-28). One would have been motivated to make such a combination because in the bi-directional transfer system of Halpern, it would be beneficial, in terms of time saved in the case of lost objects, to provide the same optional packeting of objects in the client to server transfer.

Halpern teaches a system for the transfer of multiple objects between a server and a client and outputting a plurality of unpacked objects (see column 6, lines 1-67), but doesn't specifically teach the response message including an indicator of the order in which the packed objects are to be presented.

Halpern and AAPA teach a system for the transfer of multiple objects between a server and a client and outputting a plurality of unpacked objects for display on a browser of the client (see column 6, lines 1-67 of Halpern and page 3, lines 5-15 of AAPA), but doesn't specifically teach outputting the objects in and second order dictated in the response message, not dictated by order of receipt / different from the first order. Jones teaches, a system in which a client requests specifies an identifier for a search on a server and receives a response (see column 5, lines 26-30), similar to that of Halpern and AAPA, but further teaches returning responses from the server in a different order than the order of requests, while including a serial number as well as an id number with the responses thereby allowing for reordering at the client (see column 11, lines 40-52). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Halpern, AAPA, and Jones before him at the time the invention was made to modify server query system of Halpern and AAPA to include the non-dependent upon request response ordering, as did Jones. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this allows for further utilization of the networks resources, allowing for ready bits of information to be transmitted when they are ready in any order.

With regard to claim 20, further teaching the plurality of objects being occurrences of an information element provided as a search criteria in a data network, Halpern and Jones teach, in column 3, lines 16-38 and in column 5, lines 5-51 (of Halpern), a user selecting a plurality of objects from a server, but doesn't specifically teach the specifics of the searching. AAPA teaches a communication of requests and responses between a client and a server through the user of a browser (see column 3, lines 1-15), similar to that of Halpern and Jones (see column 4, line 54 through column 5, line 5 of Halpern), but further specifies, on page 3, lines 2-4, 7-10, and 13-15, searching, in a server network, for occurrences of various types of information, and displaying in the web page in response to the search text and/or thumbnail images (objects), representing the actual file. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Halpern, Jones, and AAPA to combine the packager of data objects, of Halpern and Jones with the search system of AAPA. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because packaging the requests for objects into a one or more packaged requests (see column 3, lines 62-66), as is done in Halpern, provides an efficient means for transmitting large amount of data in combined streams.

12. With regard to claim 23, Halpern and AAPA teach a system for the transfer of multiple objects between a server and a client and outputting a plurality of unpacked objects for display on a browser of the client (see column 6, lines 1-67 of Halpern and page 3, lines 5-15 of AAPA), but doesn't specifically teach packing the plurality of object into the response message in a designated order. Jones teaches, a system in which a

client requests specifies an identifier for a search on a server and receives a response (see column 5, lines 26-30), similar to that of Halpern and AAPA, but further teaches returning responses from the server in a different order than the order of requests, while including a serial number as well as an id number with the responses thereby allowing for reordering at the client (see column 11, lines 40-52). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Halpern, AAPA, and Jones before him at the time the invention was made to modify server query system of Halpern and AAPA to include the non-dependent upon request response ordering, as did Jones. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this allows for further utilization of the networks resources, allowing for ready bits of information to be transmitted when they are ready in any order.

13. With regard to claim 28, which teaches a method of transferring a plurality of objects from a server to a client comprising: program instructions for receiving a request from the client for the plurality of objects, Halpern teaches, in column 6, lines 1-5, the request for a plurality of objects. With regard to claim 28, further teaching program instructions for retrieving the plurality of requested objects from one or more object stores, Halpern teaches, in column 5, lines 49-55 and in column 6, lines 1-5, the server retrieving the requested objects from a component pool. With regard to claim 28, further teaching program instructions for automatically packing the retrieved plurality of objects into a response message, Halpern teaches, in column 5, lines 49-55 and in column 6, lines 1-15, the server retrieving the requested objects from a component pool and forms a customized non-binging set of files. With regard to claim 28, further

teaching program instructions for transmitting the response message to the client, Halpern teaches, in column 6, lines 17-19, the executable prepared by the packager being transmitted over a network to the client.

Halpern teaches requests sent to the server for a plurality of objects (see column 3, lines 16-38 and column 5, lines 5-51), he however doesn't specifically specify if the requests are sent individually for each object or as packed request. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Halpern to provide the user with the option of sending the request to the server as package of a plurality of objects, similar to how Halpern offers the transfer of data between the server and the client (see column 3, line 61 through column 4, line 9 and in column 6, lines 17-28). One would have been motivated to make such a combination because in the bi-directional transfer system of Halpern, it would be beneficial, in terms of time saved in the case of lost objects, to provide the same optional packeting of objects in the client to server transfer.

Halpern and AAPA teach a system for the transfer of multiple objects between a server and a client and outputting a plurality of unpacked objects for display on a browser of the client (see column 6, lines 1-67 of Halpern and page 3, lines 5-15 of AAPA), but doesn't specifically teach outputting the objects in and second order dictated in the response message, not dictated by order of receipt / different from the first order. Jones teaches, a system in which a client requests specifies an identifier for a search on a server and receives a response (see column 5, lines 26-30), similar to that of Halpern and AAPA, but further teaches returning responses from the server in a

different order than the order of requests, while including a serial number as well as an id number with the responses thereby allowing for reordering at the client (see column 11, lines 40-52). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Halpern, AAPA, and Jones before him at the time the invention was made to modify server query system of Halpern and AAPA to include the non-dependent upon request response ordering, as did Jones. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this allows for further utilization of the networks resources, allowing for ready bits of information to be transmitted when they are ready in any order.

14. With regard to claim 25, which teaches a computer readable medium for requesting and processing a plurality of objects from a server, comprising: program instructions for requesting a plurality of objects from the server, Halpern teaches, in column 3, lines 16-38 and in column 5, lines 5-51, a user selecting a plurality of objects from a server. With regard to claim 25, further teaching program instructions for receiving a response message from the server, the response message containing the plurality of objects packed into the response message, Halpern teaches, in column 3, line 61 though column 4, line 5 and column 6, lines 1-28, the client receiving a package from the server containing the plurality of selected objects. With regard to claim 25, further teaching program instructions for automatically unpacking the plurality of objects contained in the response message, Halpern teaches, in column 6, lines 44-64, and in column 4, lines 14-19, an automatic unpacking of objects that doesn't require user interaction.

Halpern teaches requests sent to the server for a plurality of objects (see column 3, lines 16-38 and column 5, lines 5-51), he however doesn't specifically specify if the requests are sent individually for each object or as packed request. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Halpern to provide the user with the option of sending the request to the server as either a single package or as a plurality of packages, similar to how Halpern offers the transfer of data between the server and the client (see column 3, line 61 through column 4, line 9 and in column 6, lines 17-28). One would have been motivated to make such a combination because in the bi-directional transfer system of Halpern, it would be beneficial, in terms of time saved in the case of lost objects, to provide the same optional packeting of objects in the client to server transfer.

With regard to claim 25, further teaching requesting a plurality of objects from the server, Halpern teaches, in column 3, lines 16-38 and in column 5, lines 5-51, a user selecting a plurality of objects from a server, but doesn't specifically teach the specifics of the searching. With regard to claim 25, further teaching program instructions for searching in a data network for an information element based upon a search criteria, AAPA teaches a communication of requests and responses between a client and a server through the user of a browser (see column 3, lines 1-15), similar to that of Halpern (see column 4, line 54 through column 5, line 5), but further specifies, on page 3, lines 1-4, searching in a network for occurrences of various types of information including text graphics, etc. With regard to claim 25, further teaching program instructions for receiving from at least one server search results displayable on a web

page comprising a list identifying occurrences of the information element, AAPA teaches, on page 3, lines 4-9, a server upon receiving a search request returning to a client a webpage including results of the search, including a list of text items or graphical images describing the search hits. With regard to claim 25, further teaching wherein at least some of said occurrences of the information element identify objects; program instructions for generating for each identified object , a request to at least on server fro obtaining respective objects, AAPA teaches, on page 3, lines 10-15, some of the returned search results being graphical thumbnail images representing files (objects), where the browser then requests the objects. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Halpern and AAPA to combine the packager of data objects, of Halpern with the search system of AAPA. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because packaging the requests for objects into a one or more packaged requests (see column 3, lines 62-66), as is done in Halpern, provides an efficient means for transmitting large amount of data in combined streams.

Halpern and AAPA however don't explicitly teach opening a server session prior to the search request and closing the server session after receiving the response. Jones teaches, a system in which a client requests specifies an identifier for a search on a server and receives a response (see column 5, lines 26-30), similar to that of Halpern and AAPA, but further teaches initiating a connection between the client and server forming the sessions and after completion of the request response cycle, terminating the session (see column 2, lines 52-63). It would have been obvious to one

of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Halpern, AAPA, and Jones before him at the time the invention was made to modify server query system of Halpern and AAPA to include the session initiation and termination, as did Jones. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this allows the client to set up distinct times to use the severs services and maintain the networked connection.

With regard to claim 28, further teaching the plurality of objects being displayable on the web page a search results and are occurrences of an information element provided as a search criteria in a data network, Halpern and Jones teach, in column 3, lines 16-38 and in column 5, lines 5-51 (of Halpern), a user selecting a plurality of objects from a server, but doesn't specifically teach the specifics of the searching. AAPA teaches a communication of requests and responses between a client and a server through the user of a browser (see column 3, lines 1-15), similar to that of Halpern and Jones (see column 4, line 54 through column 5, line 5 of Halpern), but further specifies, on page 3, lines 2-4, 7-10, and 13-15, searching, in a server network, for occurrences of various types of information, and displaying in the web page in response to the search text and/or thumbnail images (objects), representing the actual file. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Halpern, Jones, and AAPA to combine the packager of data objects, of Halpern and Jones with the search system of AAPA. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because packaging the requests for objects into a one or more packaged requests (see column 3, lines 62-66), as is done in Halpern, provides an efficient means for transmitting large amount of data in combined streams.

15. With regard to claim 34, which teaches the server and a client communicate with each via an HTTP module, wherein the client comprises a browser for receiving the search criteria and for outputting the search results on the web page and wherein the plurality of objects are image objects, Halpern teaches, in column 4, line 54 through column 5, line 5, communication between a client and a server, through the user of a web browser, but doesn't specifically specify using HTTP. AAPA teaches a communication of requests and responses between a client and a server through the user of a browser (for transmitting search requests and providing results, see supra) (see column 3, lines 1-15), similar to that of Halpern (see column 4, line 54 through column 5, line 5), but further specifies that the server contains a HTTP module and communication being through a HTTP protocol (see page 2, lines 11-20). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Halpern and AAPA before him at the time the invention was made to use HTTP in the communication between the client and server on Halpern. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because HTTP (hypertext transfer protocol) is known to be a standard protocol for efficient transfer of requests from a browser to a web server and from web servers back to the client.

16. With regard to claim 35, which teaches the browser is a web browser and the plurality of objects are images, wherein a plug-in module that operates with the web browser is provided in a client and wherein the plug-in module automatically unpacking the plurality of image objects contained in the response message, and provides the unpacked image objects to the browser for display on the web page, Halpern teaches,

in column 1, lines 33-41, column 4, lines 14-18, and in column 4, line 54 through column 5, line 5, the use of a web browser, at a client, for unpacking a plurality of packets without further user interaction, through the use of an installer executable (see column 6, lines 14-16), where results are then provided for display on the browser (see AAPA supra).

17. With regard to claim 36, which teaches a method of requesting and processing a plurality of objects from a server, comprising: receiving a response message from the server, the response message containing the plurality of objects packed into the response message, Halpern teaches, in column 3, line 61 though column 4, line 5 and column 6, lines 1-28, the client receiving a package from the server containing the plurality of selected objects. With regard to claim 36, further teaching automatically unpacking the plurality of objects contained in the response message, Halpern teaches, in column 6, lines 44-64, in column 4, lines 14-19, and column 4, line 66 through column 5, line 5, an automatic unpacking of objects, that doesn't require user interaction, where the process takes place over a network, through a user interface, for display on a web browser.

Halpern teaches requests sent to the server for a plurality of objects (see column 3, lines 16-38 and column 5, lines 5-51), he however doesn't specifically specify if the requests are sent individually for each object or as packed request. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Halpern to provide the user with the option of sending the request to the server as either a single package or as a plurality of packages, similar to how Halpern offers the transfer of data between the

server and the client (see column 3, line 61 through column 4, line 9 and in column 6, lines 17-28). One would have been motivated to make such a combination because in the bi-directional transfer system of Halpern, it would be beneficial, in terms of time saved in the case of lost objects, to provide the same optional packeting of objects in the client to server transfer.

With regard to claim 36, further teaching requesting a plurality of objects from the server, Halpern teaches, in column 3, lines 16-38 and in column 5, lines 5-51, a user selecting a plurality of objects from a server, but doesn't specifically teach the specifics of the searching. AAPA teaches a communication of requests and responses between a client and a server through the user of a browser (see column 3, lines 1-15), similar to that of Halpern (see column 4, line 54 through column 5, line 5), but further specifies, on page 3, lines 1-4, searching in a network for occurrences of various types of information including text graphics, etc. With regard to claim 36, further teaching receiving from at least one server search results displayable on a web page comprising a list identifying occurrences of the information element, AAPA teaches, on page 3, lines 1-4, searching in a network for occurrences of various types of information including text graphics, etc., and further teaches, on page 3, lines 4-9, a server upon receiving a search request returning to a client a webpage including results of the search, including a list of text items or graphical images describing the search hits. With regard to claim 36, further teaching wherein at least some of said occurrences of the information element identify objects; generating for each identified object , a request to at least on server fro obtaining respective objects, AAPA teaches, on page 3, lines 10-15, some of the

returned search results being graphical thumbnail images representing files (objects), where the browser then requests the objects. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Halpern and AAPA to combine the packager of data objects, of Halpern with the search system of AAPA. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because packaging the requests for objects into a one or more packaged requests (see column 3, lines 62-66), as is done in Halpern, provides an efficient means for transmitting large amount of data in combined streams.

Halpern and AAPA however don't explicitly teach opening a server session prior to the search request and closing the server session after receiving the response. Jones teaches, a system in which a client requests specifies an identifier for a search on a server and receives a response (see column 5, lines 26-30), similar to that of Halpern and AAPA, but further teaches initiating a connection between the client and server forming the sessions and after completion of the request response cycle, terminating the session (see column 2, lines 52-63). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Halpern, AAPA, and Jones before him at the time the invention was made to modify server query system of Halpern and AAPA to include the session initiation and termination, as did Jones. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this allows the client to set up distinct times to use the severs services and maintain the networked connection.

18. Claims 31 and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Halpern, Feinman, patent #6,075,943, and applicants admitted prior art in the "Background of the Invention" section pages 1-4, hereinafter AAPA.

19. With regard to claim 31, which teaches a method of transferring a plurality of objects from a server to a client comprising: receiving a request from the client for the plurality of objects, Halpern teaches, in column 6, lines 1-5, the request for a plurality of objects. With regard to claim 31, further teaching retrieving the plurality of requested objects from an object stores, Halpern teaches, in column 5, lines 49-55 and in column 6, lines 1-5, the server retrieving the requested objects from a component pool. With regard to claim 31, further teaching packing the retrieved plurality of objects into a response message, Halpern teaches, in column 5, lines 49-55 and in column 6, lines 1-15, the server retrieving the requested objects from a component pool and forms a customized non-binging set of files. With regard to claim 31, further teaching transmitting the response message to the client, Halpern teaches, in column 6, lines 17-19, the executable prepared by the packager being transmitted over a network to the client.

Halpern teaches requests sent to the server for a plurality of objects (see column 3, lines 16-38 and column 5, lines 5-51), he however doesn't specifically specify if the requests are sent individually for each object or as packed request. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Halpern to provide the user with the option of sending the request to the server as package of a plurality of objects, similar to how Halpern offers the transfer of data between the server and the

client (see column 3, line 61 through column 4, line 9 and in column 6, lines 17-28). One would have been motivated to make such a combination because in the bi-directional transfer system of Halpern, it would be beneficial, in terms of time saved in the case of lost objects, to provide the same optional packeting of objects in the client to server transfer.

Halpern teaches a system for the transfer of multiple objects between a server and a client and outputting a plurality of unpacked objects (see column 6, lines 1-67), but doesn't specifically teach the response message including an indicator of the order in which the packed objects are to be presented. Feinman teaches a system for packaging up one or more applications for transfer between a server and a client (see column 2, lines 34-45) similar to that of Halpern, but further teaches, in column 3, line 43 through column 4, line 12, the outputting of applications providing an indication of a certain order, as indicated by the server. The compression and decompression of the files done by compression and decompression programs (column 3, lines 7-43), where the automatic installations system builds a command for the remote submission, the command (indication) containing the name of the appropriate decompression program to run (which specifies the order to present data) (see column 5, lines 49-55). Feinman teaches a system where a user request a program from a server and the program comprises a plurality of subdirectories already packaged on the server set for delivery (see column 2, liens 34-45 and column 3, lines 1-25). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Halpern and Feinman to include an ordering of objects, as did Feinman in the object transfer system of Halpern. One

would have been motivated to make such a combination because this would provide an efficient means for allowing the server to dictate the order in which objects must be presented.

With regard to claim 31, further teaching the plurality of objects being displayable on the web page a search results and are occurrences of an information element provided as a search criteria in a data network, Halpern and Feinman teach, in column 3, lines 16-38 and in column 5, lines 5-51 (of Halpern), a user selecting a plurality of objects from a server, but doesn't specifically teach the specifics of the searching. AAPA teaches a communication of requests and responses between a client and a server through the user of a browser (see column 3, lines 1-15), similar to that of Halpern and Feinman (see column 4, line 54 through column 5, line 5 of Halpern), but further specifies, on page 3, lines 2-4, 7-10, and 13-15, searching, in a server network, for occurrences of various types of information, and displaying in the web page in response to the search text and/or thumbnail images (objects), representing the actual file. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Halpern, Feinman, and AAPA to combine the packager of data objects, of Halpern and Feinman with the search system of AAPA. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because packaging the requests for objects into a one or more packaged requests (see column 3, lines 62-66), as is done in Halpern, provides an efficient means for transmitting large amount of data in combined streams.

20. With regard to claim 32, Halpern and AAPA teach a system for the transfer of multiple objects between a server and a client and outputting a plurality of unpacked

objects (see column 6, lines 1-67 of Halpern), but doesn't specifically teach the retrieved objects being packed into the response message in a designated order. Feinman teaches a system for packaging up one or more applications for transfer between a server and a client (see column 2, lines 34-45) similar to that of Halpern and AAPA, but further teaches, in column 3, line 43 through column 4, line 12, the outputting of applications having a certain order, as indicated by the server. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Halpern, AAPA, and Feinman to include an ordering of objects, as did Feinman in the object transfer system of Halpern and AAPA. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this would provide an efficient means for allowing the server to dictate the order in which objects must be presented.

Response to Arguments

The arguments filed on 10-16-2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Reasons set forth below.

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 6-8, 13, 18-20, 25, 27, 28, and 36 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

The Applicant's argue that the limitation of the ordering being not dictated by a first order is supported by the specification.

In response, the Examiner respectfully submits that specifically the specification does provide support for the order not necessarily being the order they are received

from the server, but not the specifics of the negative limitation of "the second order is not dictated by a first order of receipt of objects".

The Applicant's argue that the references don't teach the plurality of objects being packed into the packed object prior to receiving the request for the plurality of objects.

In response, the Examiner respectfully submits that Feinman teaches a system where a user request a program from a server and the program comprises a plurality of subdirectories already packaged on the server set for delivery (see column 2, lines 34-45 and column 3, lines 1-25).

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dennis G. Bonshock whose telephone number is (571) 272-4047. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 6:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached on (571) 272-4048. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

11-29-07
dgb

/Kieu D. Vu/
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Primary Examiner